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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Legislative Counsel
Washington, D. C. 20505

Telephone: _____

TO: Mr. William Miller, Staff Director
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Bill:

Admiral Turner has done a good
bit of public speaking lately. I
thought you might be interested in
copies of his speeches.

Assistant Legislative Counsel

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REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

ADMIRAL STANSFIELD TURNER

AT THE

MEN'S FORUM

HOUSTON, TEXAS

WEDNESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY 1978

ADMIRAL TURNER'S ADDRESS TO THE DETROIT ECONOMIC CLUB

DETROIT, MICHIGAN - 13 APRIL 1978

Thank you very much, Joe. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I am really very pleased to be here in Detroit, the city so symbolic of the industrial might of our country. I am very grateful that so many of you would take the time to show this interest in the intelligence activities of our country.

Interestingly, one of the trends in those activities today I believe is developing a more symbiotic relationship between the American intelligence organizations and the American business community. That trend is that we are moving more and more in intelligence to the study, the analysis, of international economic activities. It's a marked change in our process of intelligence, but a very important and significant one, and one that I hope will spill over to the benefit of the American business community. If I may look back thirty years to when we first organized a Central Intelligence activity--at that time, the primary product of intelligence was information about Soviet military activity. That was the principal threat to the country; it was the principal concern of all of our intelligence agencies. Look how, in the last thirty years, that has changed; much as I assume as your businesses have changed in their international concern and aspects.

Today, our country is, of course, quite interested, quite involved with so many more countries than just the Soviet Union and its immediate satellites. We have intercourse with most of the 150-some nations of this world. That intercourse is much more in political and economic matters than it is in military. Accordingly, we have had to

Columbus, Ohio - 13 April 1978

After I introduced the Peloponnesian Wars at the War College curriculum, one of the wives came up to me one day and said, Admiral why are you making my husband study those mexipolynesian wars? It is really stimulating to be back on a university campus, I'm grateful that you would have me here tonight.

As an intelligence officer, it makes me recall the long, warm, and normal relationship between the intelligence community of our country and the academic community. One has to recognize in recent years there has been some fraying of that relationship due to the public criticism of past intelligence activities. We've come to the point where I think we need to mend that relationship and I'm trying to do all I can to build it back to its proper and warm position.

It's very important to us in the intelligence community that we have good relations with academia. So much of what we do is not the over-played spy drama, but the plain old research and analysis, pulling together the pieces of the puzzle which you have gained by going out and collecting intelligence and information. In our business, just as in research on the campus you always need to be stimulated from the outside. You need to have somebody who comes and questions your assumptions and asks you why did you put this in and how did you logically get to that conclusion. So, we need very much the stimulus and contacts with the academic community.

I hope also, it's a two-way street. I hope that when academics are in contact with our analysts they too gain something, some insights

Admiral Turner's Address to the Lions Club

Lexington, Kentucky - 12 April 1978

I am really very pleased to be here with you today. There is nothing that does a bureaucrat from Washington so much good as to get out of Washington and away from that Eastern seaboard where we really think that everything we do and hear is the way people of the great country of the United States really feel. It is good for us to get out where we do find what the outlook of the country really is. What I would like to discuss with you today is what I think the outlook of our country ought to be today about its intelligence activities.

We all recognize that there's been almost three years of intense public criticism of past intelligence activities; some of it justified, much of it not. But today I'm optimistic because I feel, and I hope I'm right, that there is a turning point here and that we're beginning to see in the public response a constructive attitude towards not just criticizing, but towards asking what do we need, what should we have, and how can we have a good intelligence service in this country while still protecting our American values, the Constitutional rights of our citizens and doing this in a difficult atmosphere where we must, in the intelligence business, do a lot of our work in secret. It's a difficult, interesting challenge. I'd like to outline for you a couple of things we are doing today to try to be more effective in the way we conduct our intelligence, and a couple of things we're also doing to be sure that at the same time we protect these American values and rights of our citizens.

First, to be more effective, we're putting great emphasis on insuring that the product of American intelligence is really loved to the